

THE GENERAL WAR SITUATION

MERRITT'S OFFICIAL STORY OF MANILA'S FALL REACHES WASHINGTON.

DOUBT AS TO EXTENT OF AMERICAN AUTHORITY IN PHILIPPINES—CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO CAUSE UNEASINESS.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department made public to-day the dispatch of General Merritt giving the official story of Manila's fall and also the text of the significant instructions sent to General Merritt, requiring the insurgents and others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by the American forces. These dispatches were about the only positive development of the day.

Nothing has been heard from General Merritt as to the casualties of last Saturday, except that he estimated the killed and wounded at fifty.

Another point on which officials are without definite information is as to the extent of American authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached. But according to the press dispatches, which are so circumstantial as to be credited in most official quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago.

DOUBT AS TO AMERICAN AUTHORITY.

There appears to be some doubt, therefore, even among officials, as to whether the present authority and jurisdiction cover Manila only, as provided by the peace protocol, or cover all the Philippines, as provided by the reported terms of capitulation to Merritt and Dewey. There is a disposition to await fuller official information before laying down a policy as to the extent of American jurisdiction in the islands.

Secretary Alger said to-day that he had heard nothing of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time the Secretary did not deprecate the accuracy of the press advice stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect. Pending more definite information the officials assume that American authority covers Manila City, Manila Bay and Harbor, and also such other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces.

The instructions sent to General Merritt have in view the expansion of America's possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that the American Government is in possession of Manila and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by the military and naval forces."

QUESTIONS FOR CABINET DISCUSSION.

The Cabinet meeting to-morrow is expected to deal with the many questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, which have arisen since the peace protocol was signed.

The State Department received another international congratulatory note on the restoration of peace to-day. This one came from the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now sojourning at New-Orleans, Conn. The Ambassador expressed the profound gratification with which Her Majesty's Government learned of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain, and the sincere congratulations to the President and the Government of the United States upon the termination of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen had a busy day making final arrangements for the naval review at New-York on Saturday. He extended to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, the courtesy of going on the flagship New-York during the review. The Ambassador had already arranged, however, to witness the review from the tug of the French Line.

UNEASINESS REGARDING SANTIAGO.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there. Already orders have been issued directing the 5th Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments, which have not yet sailed, with a view of sending them to Santiago.

The Government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control. The emphatic order issued to General Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary.

As a further step in this direction, the President to-day directed that the 23d Kansas Regiment (colored) be sent to Santiago to form part of the army of occupation of Cuba. The Kansas had tendered their services for this purpose and had urged acceptance, which President McKinley and Secretary Alger finally agreed to to-day. After a conference with Representative Curtis, of Kansas, it was decided also to send the 20th Kansas Regiment to Manila should additional troops be asked for by General Merritt. This regiment is now at San Francisco.

ORDERS TO GENERAL MERRITT.

PRESIDENT DIRECTS THAT THERE MUST BE NO JOINT OCCUPATION WITH INSURGENTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department to-day made public the order sent to General Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 17. Major-General Merritt, Manila, Philippines: The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay and Harbor, must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

By Order Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

The officials of the Department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demands of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, have indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory.

The text of the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila, and the city and harbor will be held as an American possession. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered. With the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey, and ten thousand American troops near the city, it is not believed that they will be very formidable in case of an attack.

AMMUNITION FOR MERRITT.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New-York Regiment have embarked on board the steam-

ship Alliance and will sail for Honolulu to-morrow.

The Red Cross furnished the New-York boys with a luncheon before they went on board ship.

When the Scandia and the Arizona sail, on Sunday, they will have on board, in addition to their complement of reinforcements for General Merritt, a million rounds of ammunition for small arms. It is now being rushed from the East by fast trains, and will be placed on the ships on Saturday.

AMERICA GETS ALL THE ISLANDS.

London, Aug. 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The terms of the capitulation of Manila, as agreed upon on Saturday between General Jaudenes and General Merritt, include the cession of the Philippine Archipelago to the United States."

REPORT OF THE FALL OF MANILA.

GENERAL MERRITT'S STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department received the following dispatch to-day:

"Manila, August 13. 'Adjutant-General, Washington.

"On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating Spanish without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On 9th inst. sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth hopeless condition of Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity.

"Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defence declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. Joint note in reply declining. On the 13th joined with Navy in attack, with following result:

"After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right, and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; co-operation of the Navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag was shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT."

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—A special to "The Examiner" from Manila, August 14, gives the following names of those killed in the fight which preceded the occupation of that city: JOHN DUNSMORE, 1st California.

EDWARD O'NEILL, 1st California.

AUGUST THOLEN, 23d Regulars.

ARCHIE PATTERSON, 13th Minnesota.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Nebraska regiment.

ROBERT MCCANN, 14th Regulars.

SAMUEL HOWELL, 14th Regulars.

Among the seriously wounded are: Captains O. SEEBACH and T. RIERNSTAD, of the 13th Minnesota.

Captain RICHTER, of the 1st California, wounded in first attack of Manila, died on August 4.

CHARLES WINFIELD, of the 3d Regulars, died on August 2.

GEORGE PERKINS, of California, died on August 7, of pneumonia.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the hospital corps, died of typhoid fever.

MANILA NEWS FROM HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from the correspondent at Manila of The Associated Press confirming the capture of the town says the American troops now occupy every position formerly held by the Spaniards, of whom 6,000 are prisoners. Not a single shot was fired at the fleet.

The dispatch also says that Admiral Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order.

Merchants are leaving Hong Kong daily for Manila. A great rush of trade is expected.

AUGUST'S FLIGHT FROM MANILA.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated August 18, and evidently official, says: "The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral von Diederichs after the fall of the city, will return there to-day. General Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral von Diederichs, at the request of General Augusti, having given them passage by an arrangement with the American Commander-in-Chief. General Augusti has left Hong Kong en route for Spain."

AMERICANS "WALKED INTO MANILA."

London, Aug. 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the Zafiro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate River, and walked up the beach as though going to luncheon, meeting practically no opposition.

"I learn that when General Merritt went ashore after the capitulation of Manila he experienced some difficulty in finding General Jaudenes, who was ultimately found in a church among crowds of women and children."

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The American position in the Far East is attracting great attention. The "Soleil" says:

"The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines and Manila will become the rival of Hong Kong. The United States will have a preponderant position in Chinese waters. There is no market they desire more eagerly than the Chinese, and though they have been forestalled by other Powers they will assuredly overtake their rivals by the rapidity of their progress in that region, and in the coming break-up of the Chinese Empire the United States will not be content with the worst fortunes for their heritage."

The "Temps" says:

"The United States will not hear a word of intervention, and France has no interests in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined for a more active part in great international affairs. It would be articles

to count overmuch on Spanish gratitude. Therefore, the French watchword should be 'Monsieurs, point de delà.'"

FIGHTING IN SOUTH LUZON.

PHILIPPINE REBELLION EXTENDS TO HEMP PROVINCES—SPANIARDS BURN TOWN OF PILAR.

London, Aug. 18.—The Singapore correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar and Pampol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spaniards also burned Pilar and massacred five hundred natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas Province.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Captain-General of the Visayas Island to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents the latter indignantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

RUSSIA IS A LITTLE LATE.

London, Aug. 19.—"The Daily Mail's" Odessa correspondent says he hears, on good authority, that Russia has opened negotiations with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

GENERAL AUGUSTI WAS REMOVED.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day General Correa, Minister of War, said in an interview that Captain-General Augusti, of Manila, was removed from command on August 5.

NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

FEVER INCREASING AMONG TROOPS—GENERAL WOOD STOPS SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—The Massachusetts Aid Association hospital ship Bay State is expected to arrive to-night from Guantanamo Bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities of supplies have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Brackett, of the Aid Association, who arrived two weeks ago.

All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

The 3d Regiment of Immunes, under Colonel Ray, arrived this afternoon on the Minnewaska.

Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped, and the transports Villa Donata and Estrada de Panat will leave to-morrow with three thousand more. General Toral says more transports will be needed than have been provided. The six thousand Spanish at Guantanamo may cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickness is increasing among them.

The statement is made on good authority that General Shafter will leave on Saturday.

General Wood to-day ordered the sale of whiskey, beer and wine stopped everywhere, and provided severe penalties for infractions of the rule. Restaurant-keepers are greatly depressed by this order of General Wood, which confines their sale of drinks to coffee and lemonade.

Miss Clara Barton, of the American Red Cross, with a large portion of her force, will leave the first of next week.

MORE POLICE AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—General Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force this morning with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble with soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been some thefts, several street fights, at least one murder, and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order.

This morning the 8th Illinois Volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty.

The 1st Infantry leaves to-day on the Miller.

There are seven Spanish transports now in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of the Spanish troops, of whom more than two thousand will leave to-day. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them, and within the last two days over two hundred bodies have been buried or burned.

The death rate in the city is about seventy a day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

FOUR DEATHS AMONG THE SOLDIERS AT SANTIAGO ON AUGUST 17.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department received the following telegram to-night:

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, Aug. 18, 1898. Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.: Sanitary report for August 17. Total number sick, 1,629; total number new cases, 391; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 20.

Deaths, August 17: Private FRANK N. DINE, Troop E, 9th Cavalry, pneumonia.

Private ARTHUR MALOJAN, Company I, 2d Michigan, dysentery.

Private W. HARRIS YOUNG, Company I, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever.

Private EUGENE A. McLAUGHLIN, Company A, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

MORE SICK COMING NORTH.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department has posted the following bulletins:

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, August 17. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

Colonel Ray's regiment arrived this morning. Two hundred and seventy-five light artillerymen leave this afternoon for Guantanamo, to be landed on the Resolute, and two hundred of the 34th Michigan to be landed on the Badger.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, August 17. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

The Catania, with 375 convalescents, left for Montauk Point this morning.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

THE YALE LANDS SUPPLIES.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Surgeon-General Sternberg received the following to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, August 18. Surgeon-General, Washington.

TO GUARD CUBAN PORTS.

ALL SINGLE-TURRETTED MONITORS TO BE SENT SOUTH.

EXPECTED TO KEEP THE NATIVES IN ORDER—VESSELS IN GOOD CONDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Navy Department has decided to send all the single-turretted monitors to Cuba and Porto Rico for duty as permanent guardships in the chief harbors of those islands. Preliminary orders, assigning officers and crews of the regular Navy to the twelve seaworthy vessels of this type, are being made out, and several of these formidable vessels will start for their new posts in a week or two. These monitors, which were built for service in the Civil War, several of them bearing scars of that conflict, after thirty years of disuse, were restored to excellent condition soon after the Maine was blown up, some of them being equipped with entirely new water-tube boilers and having the benefit of extensive improvements. During the war with Spain, they have been manned by Naval Militiamen, and constituted the chief source of strength of the auxiliary naval force guarding the Atlantic coast. Orders were given several days ago to place them out of commission as soon as possible, and return them to the League Island (Penn.) Navy Yard until another emergency necessitated their use. In the mean time, however, the complicated problems involved in maintaining law and order, particularly in Cuba, led to consideration of the availability of these vessels as guardships, and the authorities quickly reached the decision to utilize them for that purpose.

To keep order among Cubans.

The vessels selected are the Ajax, the Canopus, the Mahopac, the Manhattan, the Wyandotte, the Catskill, the Jason, the Lehigh, the Montauk, the Nahant, the Nantuxet and the Passaic. They draw only twelve feet of water, and each of them carries two 15-inch smooth-bore guns in its turret. It is intended that they shall not only provide for the defence of Cuban harbors against exterior assaults, but their muzzles are to be stored with large quantities of grape and canister for the purpose of maintaining order ashore. There is no concealment of the design on the part of the naval and military authorities to use, if necessary, this grape and canister fire from the huge guns of the monitors to command a wholesome respect for United States authority among the Cuban insurgents and other obnoxious elements which will have to be restrained when the Spaniards evacuate the island, and the local officers, who will be especially selected for these vessels on account of their discretion and good judgment, will have full authority to disperse any mobs which may come within range. In each of the ports where monitors are located there will be no necessity for a military garrison.

It is proposed to locate these single-turretted monitors at Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Jibara, Nuevas, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Bahia Honda, in Cuba, and at Ponce, in Porto Rico.

It is also the intention of the Navy Department to send the double-turretted monitors Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite and Montomony to Havana, Santiago and San Juan de Porto Rico. These vessels, while among the most disagreeable in the Navy for active cruising service in tropical waters, are considered more comfortable than any other type of vessel when stationary, and are altogether peculiarly fitted to meet the present necessity.

SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

RIOTS CAUSED BY PERSECUTION OF SPANISH RESIDENTS BY NATIVES—MILES GOES TO THE FRONT.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 18.—The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yanco last night the natives threw stones and bricks into the Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military have been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders. General Miles and staff went to General Wilson's headquarters at the front to-day. They were escorted by a troop of cavalry.

The personnel of the commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico is highly commended by Army officers here.

General Grant will join General Brooke to-morrow.

The German warship Geler arrived here to-day.

GUN AND HORSES LOST.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 17 (delayed in transmission). Battery A, of the 7th Regiment, under Captain McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with General Henry, and, having lost a gun and six horses over a precipice, returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever brought from Camp Alger and Camp Chickamauga is of a mild type, and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitation is being enforced, with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent. To-day's reports show only 430 sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints.

The Army is being reacquainted, as there is a smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the El Sol, left to-day for Santiago, to take troops to Montauk Point.

General Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

SPANIARDS MASSACRE NATIVES.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 17 (delayed in transmission). Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Claies are confirmed.

Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops; but they were overpowered and eighty of them were killed with machetes.

GOVERNMENT'S AGENTS IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The firm of De Ford & Co., of Boston, has been designated by the President, until otherwise ordered, the fiscal agents of the United States in each part of the island of Porto Rico as now or may hereafter come under the military jurisdiction of the United States. The bond required is in the sum of \$250,000.

FIFTH INFANTRY STARTS TO-DAY.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Secretary of War has ordered the 5th Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to Santiago. They will sail to-morrow. The transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga are now at Tampa, and can carry the entire regiment without difficulty. It is believed at the Department that the well-trained and disciplined Regulars will have a good influence upon the troops at present at Santiago, and with them once there the troubles will cease. The Department will be kept advised at all times as to the conditions at Santiago, and if more troops are deemed necessary they will be sent at once.

SPAIN APPOINTS COMMISSIONERS.

BLANCO, CASTELLANOS, LEON AND MANTEROLA TO SUPERVISE THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

London, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News" says that Generals Blanco, Castellanos and Leon and Admiral Manterola have been appointed commissioners for the evacuation of Cuba, and Generals Macias and Ortega and Admiral Vallarino for Porto Rico.

It is probable, the correspondent says, that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris Commission. Señor Moret's appointment is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

SPAIN'S CABINET MEETING.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—At the Cabinet Council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, explained the progress of the peace negotiations.

PLANS FOR DISBANDING TROOPS.

ABOUT A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Washington, Aug. 18 (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin said to-night that he was going to muster out between seventy-five thousand and one hundred thousand volunteers as soon as practicable. The selection of the regiments will not be made arbitrary, but having in mind, first of all, the good of the service, the reports of Regular Army officers now with the troops would be given the highest consideration, and the wishes of Governors, as well as of the regiments themselves, would have careful consideration. In some instances, the interests of the National Government demand the disbandment of troops secured under the second call, and in other cases, regiments raised under the first call which have had service, and which have been materially reduced in efficiency through sickness, will be the first to go.

It will not be feasible to issue a general order or prepare a complete list covering all the forces to be mustered out for some time at least. On the contrary, as soon as an agreement is reached regarding any particular regiment, it will be immediately sent to the State camp, where it was originally recruited and organized, and as soon as its property can be turned over to the Government and its accounts settled, the individual records of its officers and men will be completed and they will be discharged from service under the United States.

The only mustering-out orders issued up to the present time relate to the 1st Vermont Infantry. It was originally proposed that the regiments organized under the second call which had not left their State encampments would be immediately disbanded, and this will probably be followed out with very few exceptions.

After the unfortunate experience with the so-called "Immunes" at Santiago, it is probable that nearly all of the ten regiments of that character will be speedily released, as well as the Rocky Mountain ruster regiments and volunteer engineers. While every effort will be made as far as possible to maintain the State quotas according to population in volunteer troops continued in the service, it is probable that a number of States, particularly in the South, will lose their representation altogether, as was the case of Vermont.

Official plans for a great demonstration of welcome to-morrow by the city of New-York to the victorious American fleet took definite shape yesterday. A proclamation was issued by Mayor Van Wyck early in the day, requesting that there shall be a general suspension of business in the city to-morrow, and that houses and ships be decorated with flags and bunting. The committee appointed by the Mayor to arrange for a demonstration of welcome appointed a committee of seventy-five on plan and scope, which met and delegated to sub-committees many of the details of arrangement. There will be another meeting of the committee of seventy-five at 11 a. m. to-day to ratify the decisions of the smaller working committees.

Messages were sent to President McKinley and Governor Black, inviting them to come and be the guests of the city at the time of the demonstration. Both messages were signed by the Mayor. A message was also sent to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that Mayor Van Wyck and Committee of Arrangements be permitted to meet the fleet off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 10 a. m. to-morrow, and present to Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley an address of welcome to the city. It is expected that the Mayor and committee will go to meet the fleet on the steamboat Glen Island, and that the Mayor will be taken to the flagship on one of the police launches to deliver the address. The Glen Island will accompany the fleet up the North River. Salutes to the fleet will be fired at several points on the North River shore. It was decided not to arrange for any banquet or reception ashore for the officers of the fleet, because it was supposed that as soon as the officers were able to leave their ships they would want to go to their homes and families.

The chief demonstration, however, is expected to be made by the people of the city, who will gather along the shore and buildings along the water-front, and the fleet as it proceeds up the North River. Lines of police will be stationed along the entire water-front on the West Side, from the Battery to Grant's Tomb, to prevent accidents. It is expected that the outpouring of people to see and cheer the warships will be one of the greatest ever witnessed in the city.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation which the Mayor issued yesterday morning was the following:

To the Citizens of the City of New-York: Next Saturday, August 20, Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley, their officers, marines and sailors, together with the famous battle-ships constituting the greater part of the North Atlantic Squadron, will arrive in this port.

It is left to our citizens to decide as to the character of the welcome these brave men are entitled to and should receive. It is less than four months since war was declared between the United States and Spain. The echoes of the predictions that we were wholly unprepared for war have scarcely died out. To-day the war is over. Our Navy is still intact. Every battle-ship, cruiser and torpedo-boat of the enemy which could be reached by shot and shell has been destroyed. The Stars and Stripes float over the fortifications of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila. The Spanish Government has asked for peace. Our Government is stronger and more powerful than at any period of its history.

The nineteenth century closes with the young republic recognized throughout the civilized world as the champion of human rights and universal liberty. We cannot forget the weeks of feverish anxiety during which we scanned every sentence which passed over the telegraphic wires while the North Atlantic Squadron was cruising in the vicinity of Santiago, ready to battle with the strongest fleet of the world.

What a wonderful story would follow a Spanish victory—a prolonged and expensive war, the possible destruction and ruin of the property of our people along the Atlantic Coast, the indefinite postponement of relief to the starving and persecuted inhabitants of Cuba.

Our glorious termination of affairs were largely indebted to our naval heroes, of which the visiting squadron constitutes an important part. The officers, sailors and marines, whose conduct

THE PARADE OF THE SHIPS.

A HEARTY GREETING AWAITING THE GREAT SEA-FIGHTERS.